MCG Today

Medical College of Georgia, Winter 1978, Vol. 7, No. 3

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STAFF:

James C. Austin
Executive Editor

Alex H. Vaughn
Managing Editor

Editorial Staff
Julie Guillebeau
Doug Vinson
Laurie Attaway
John Donnelly

CONTENTS:

Moretz projects institution's future . . . . . pg. 3

"A lasting monument" — 150 years of progress . . . . . pg. 6

Research plays vital role at MCG . . . . . p. 14

Youngest of the MCG schools has made great strides . . . . . p. 15

Finances — biggest budget ever . . . . . p. 18

Nursing school continues tradition of excellence . . . . . p. 19

Providing graduate level education since 1951 . . . . . p. 20

"Variety is the spice of life" . . . . . p. 21

MGC Today is published quarterly for alumni and friends by the Medical College of Georgia, Division of Institutional Relations. Correspondence is invited and may be addressed to 1120 Fifteenth Street, Augusta, Georgia 30901. Second Class postage paid in Augusta, Georgia.

Classnotes Editors Jessie O. Brown (Dental Hygiene); Octavia Garlington (Medical Illustration); Barbara Johnson (Medicine); Susan McCord (Radiologic Technology); Mary Thompson (Nursing); Ruth Winningham (Medical Technology.)

COVER

William Fahnoe, a Miami based illustrator, has executed a multi-colored illustration of the old Medical College from which 1,000 prints will be made. Following the completion of the limited edition, the plates will be destroyed. Several low numbered prints will be presented to prominent figures with the rest being sold to alumni and friends of the Medical College. One fourth of the money received from the sale of the prints will be donated by the printer to the Alumni Association. The original illustration will be presented to the Medical College library. See inside back cover for order form.

Moretz projects institution's future

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The following has been excerpted from the address Dr. William H. Moretz made before the American College of Physicians' meeting this fall in Savannah. The program for the two day meeting was comprised of presentations by MCG faculty and alumni as a special commemoration of the College's 150th anniversary.*

The Mission

Our growth during the past 10 years has been necessary in order to fulfill the mission of the Medical College of Georgia.

The current official purpose of the Medical College was approved by the Board of Regents in 1973 and differs in no essential way from the formerly approved purpose of the institution.

Stated plainly:

The mission of the Medical College of Georgia is to improve health:

1) By educating students, practitioners, and scientists in their chosen fields of study, graduating competent professionals, and providing educational opportunities for the public;
2) By conducting research; and
3) By providing and demonstrating patient care; and to accomplish these functions in education, research and patient care with excellence, in disciplines related to human health and disease.

William Moretz, president

We have accepted the challenge, implied in this purpose, of producing health care professionals in sufficient numbers and in sufficient varieties to, when supplemented by other resources, provide adequate health care for the people of Georgia.

We are charged with educating the required numbers of physicians, dentists, nurses, allied health professionals and basic scientists. We think we are doing this fairly well now, and we hope to continue to meet these needs in the future.

To do this, we know that we must remain flexible in our programs so that, as the needs become known, and as the needs change, the programs can be changed accordingly.

We do not know what number, or kinds, of health care professionals, will be needed 10 years from now. But both the number and the varieties of professionals needed will be influenced by the way medicine is practiced in the future, the way health care is made available — and many factors both inside and outside the medical field will shape the way medicine is practiced and the way health care is delivered.

Medical Factors

To get some idea of what is meant by the "inside" or medical, factors, let me mention some of the really monumental developments of the past 50 years which have had tremendous influence on all of health and disease, and how medicine is practiced, and how health care is rendered.

1) The discovery and development of penicillin and the sulfonamide drugs.
2) Better understanding of immunology, and the advent of immunosuppressive drugs and new immunization procedures.
3) Advances in our knowledge of nutrition, vitamins, and vitamin deficiencies.
4) Improved sanitation and control of disease carrying vectors.
5) Better understanding of trauma, shock and metabolic disturbances.
6) Overwhelming advances in technology: in electronics, engineering and computer technology.
7) Concomitant advances in other areas of health: in nursing, dentistry and the basic sciences and in the development of new areas in allied

health sciences such as physical, occupational and respiratory therapists, and radiologic, dental and medical technologists, and

8) The development of new and inert materials, especially plastics, which may be permanently implanted within the body.

Field Has Changed

As a result of these scientific and technological breakthroughs the entire field of medicine and the way it is practiced has totally changed; for example:

1) Many crippling and frequently fatal diseases have been essentially eliminated. These include poliomyelitis, typhoid fever, tetanus, small pox, malaria, and vitamin deficiency states such as scurvy, rickets, and pellegra.
2) Infections, previously highly crippling or fatal, have been rendered essentially non-threatening. Tuberculosis is now well managed by drug therapy. Syphilis and gonorrhea, though still with us, are now highly susceptible to treatment. Meningitis, and subacute bacterial endocarditis are now usually curable.
3) Sight can be restored by removal of the opaque lens or by transplantation of a clear cornea.
4) Hearing can often be restored by intricate middle ear surgery.
5) Degenerative diseases are better controlled. Extremities, deformed and painful because of arthritis, may be made functional by medication and surgery, diseased joints are totally replaceable. Occluded arteries are replaced or by-passed. Aneurysms may be excised and replaced with plastic vessels.
6) The heart may be stopped, opened, repaired and restarted.
7) Many fatalities, formerly

MCG honored at regional meeting of American College of Physicians

The American College of Physicians honored the Medical College of Georgia Oct. 27-28 during its Southeastern Regional meeting in Savannah.

The entire program was presented by members of the MCG faculty or MCG alumni with Dr. Malcolm I. Page, professor at MCG, directing the scientific program.

Program participates were honored with a presentation of a limited edition silver coin which commemorates the 150th year of the institution. Dr. William H. Moretz, president of the College, made these awards during a banquet at which U.S. Senator Herman Talmadge (D-Ga.) was featured speaker.

Honored were: **Raymond P. Ahlquist,** PhD, Charbonnier Professor, MCG, pharmacology, recipient of the coveted Lasker Award for his research describing the alpha and beta receptors concept which has led to the modern drug treatment of cardiovascular diseases; **James L. Becton,** '60 MD, clinical professor of surgery at MCG, an outstanding authority on surgery of the hand; **Curtis G. Hames,** MD, '44, of Claxton, Ga. who is internationally known for description and study of epidemiology of cardiovascular disease in Evans County, Ga.; **John A. Hardin,** '69 MD, assistant professor, Yale University School of Medicine, an outstanding rheumatologist who has published numerous papers and who was among the first to describe Lyme Arthritis; **J. Willis Hurst,** MD, '44, professor and chairman of medicine, Emory University School of Medicine who is internationally recognized for his work in cardiovascular areas, was selected as a Master Physician by the American College of Physicians and as one of 12 distinguished physicians in the U.S. by Modern Medicine; **William B. Kannel,** MD, '49, medical director, NIH, Heart Disease Epidemiology Study, Framingham, Mass., who contributed greatly to the knowledge and understanding of coronary heart disease; **Zachary M. Kilpatrick,** MD, '59, clinical professor at MCG, who for many years has been a contributor to teaching and research in the field of gastroenterology; **Coleman T. King,** MD, MCG faculty member since 1965 and an important contributor to the education of students and housestaff in the area of tuberculosis; **Russell Moores,** MD, associate dean for special programs and professor of medicine at MCG, who has worked extensively in the field of hematology.

associated with severe injuries and burns, are now prevented.

8) Many anatomical defects, both congenital and acquired, are repaired successfully.
9) Those with renal failure may be kept functional and happy by dialysis and by renal transplants, **and**
10) Malignant tumors and leukemias are better controlled, and some are probably cured, by chemotherapy.

As a result of these advances and their effects on disease and our ability to treat disease, the medical practice of today bears almost no resemblance to the medical practice of yesterday. Consequently, today's educational requirements, both as to numbers and types of health care professionals needed, have totally changed.

Similar scientific discoveries and developments will undoubtedly continue. Current on-going and future research will greatly modify or eliminate many present diseases and disabilities. Many of the present troublesome problems will disappear and many time consuming activities will no longer be required.

New types of medical and allied health professionals will be needed as new technologies are developed, new discoveries made, and health care delivery changes. Such possibilities as cures for cancer, prevention of heart disease, and alterations in the aging process, will, when realities, totally change the field and practice of medicine.

These future developments within the field of medicine will require a highly flexible educational system, to meet the educational needs appropriately.

Future Needs Clouded

Future needs of medicine and health care are even further clouded by continually evolving and newly developing social and governmental changes, and pressures to which the medical professions must respond. These pressures will also require changes in our health care system and in our educational requirements.

I will mention only a few examples:

1) **Compulsory national health insurance**

Most Americans, I believe, are resigned to national health insurance becoming a reality — all the consequences of the passage of this legislation are difficult to imagine, but the chaos resulting from suddenly overloading the medical system will be great.

The normal supply and demand of everything related to medical care will be so changed that there will be wholesale disruptions and immediate increases in costs of medical care.

2) **HSA'S**

One of the greatest influences on the future practice of medicine and hence the requirements placed on educational institutions may result from the currently developing health service agencies.

It is difficult to imagine the influence on medical practice which might result from HSA decisions regarding *hospital beds, medical equipment, patterns of patient flow* and *research grant proposals.* These decisions may alter our way of practicing medicine.

The area health education centers (the AHECs) could affect patterns of medical care and may alter the present mix of health care professionals.

The health maintenance organizations, (the HMOs) — while, so far, these government-promoted, pre-paid health plans have not flourished, a few have been successful, notably in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area of Minnesota. Wide spread application of these plans would have a profound influence on our health care system and could affect the numbers and varieties of health professionals needed.

These and many other federal and state governmental actions will affect the health care system.

That many changes in the system will occur, there can be no doubt. Therefore, what is required of the medical, educational institutions will certainly be different from what is required of them today.

Educational institutions, such as MCG have a duel function in facing the future. We must not only help in shaping these future developements, but we must also remain flexible in our programs and plans so that we can respond appropriately to the needs which arise.

"A lasting monument"

The Medical College of Georgia, 150 years old this year, is the proud product of a long and distinguished past.

A small School of Medicine for its first 122 years, it is today a relatively large university of health sciences with schools in medicine, graduate studies, nursing, allied health sciences, and dentistry.

Its 80-acre campus in downtown Augusta has over $100 million in physical facilities and growth continues with some $35 million in land acquisition, renovations and new structures projected in the near future.

From the eighth floor of the teaching hospital, Talmadge Memorial Hospital, the sprawling facility is an impressive sight. Seeing the physical facilities is impressive but also having a knowledge of the potential of the 604 full-time faculty, the commitment of its 2300 students and of the skills of its 4500 employees brings vividly to my mind the words on the grave of Milton Antony, one of the founders of the college—"He Built A Lasting Monument".

Antony and a small group of Augusta physicians have built a lasting monument to man's concern for man. From seven students and three faculty members in two rooms in the back of an old city hospital in 1828 to today's $91 million budgeted university is an impressive jump—even in 150 years.

Milton Antony

Antony was among several Augusta physicians who organized a society in 1822 and applied to the General Assembly for a charter granted in November of 1822 establishing the Medical Society of Augusta. There can be no doubt that the primary objective of this group was the establishment of an institution for education of physicians.

In 1825 the State Board of Medical Examiners was established, also through the efforts of this dynamic, self-educated physician.

By 1826, Dr. Antony and a younger colleague and pupil, Joseph Adams Eve, had started instruction of a sort at the City Hospital which was built in 1818 and which housed the future medical college until 1835.

Dr. Antony and other Medical Society members with the support of the Augusta City Council applied to the state for a charter to establish a medical college. It was signed by an Augustan, John Forsyth, then governor and later a member of Andrew Jackson's cabinet.

The Medical Academy of Georgia, first school of medicine in Georgia, was off to a modest start with power to grant the bachelor of medicine degree. Training was in two rooms renovated and equipped with $457 of faculty donated money.

Bachelor degree holders, seeking further medical training, were refused admission to the Medical College at Charleston, S. C. Their pride stung, the academy trustees sought authorization to offer a second year of training which would lead to the M.D. degree. This was granted in 1829 and the name changed to the Medical Institution of Georgia.

Edward A. Eve had been examined and passed for the M.D. degree in May 1830. It would be 1832 before the second year could be initiated and in April of 1833 the institute publically granted its first four doctor of medicine degrees. Encouraged by this evidence of progress, the school's name was

– 150 Years of Progress by William H. Moretz, M.D. and Doug Vinson

changed to the Medical College of Georgia in 1833.

It was during this era that two men joined the faculty who with Dr. Lewis D. Ford, professor of materia medica, would spend a half century with the school—Drs. Joseph Adams Eve and Louis A. Dugas.

A new era began for the college in January of 1835 with the completion of a new building at a cost of $15,000. This building, now called the Old Medical College Building and the home of the Augusta Council of Garden Clubs, is a magnificent example of Greek revival, doric style architecture.

Growth of the school was rapid and substantial, marred only by the death from yellow fever of Dr. Antony in 1839 and the moving of the renowned professor of surgery, Dr. Paul F. Eve, to Nashville in 1850.

An important factor in this rapid development was a project in which the faculty raised $6,000 and sent Dr. Dugas to Europe to buy "anatomical museum, chemical apparatus and other items for use at the college." He returned with an excellent collection which would form the nucleus of the medical library.

Growth and development was brought to a halt in 1861 with the outbreak of the Civil War. No formal classes were held for the next four years. However, 47 students registered in November, 1865 and a class of nine students received degrees in February, 1866.

Techniques were different for pathology students at the turn of the century

Students working in anatomy laboratory in the late 1890's

The school owed much in these years to George Washington Raines. A graduate of West Point, Raines came South during the Civil War to manufacture gunpowder for the Confederate States. Although not a physician, he became Dean of the Medical College of Georgia and did much to bring the school back to its high pre-war standing.

One major step in that

direction was joining the Medical College to the University of Georgia. A committee was appointed in 1867 to confer with the Trustees of the University of Georgia as to the possibility of a merger. In 1873 the Medical College of Georgia became the Medical Department of the University of Georgia. This more modest title was compensated for by the prestige of a university connection.

In this same decade the college sought, as it had several decades earlier, to raise standards by extending the course of lectures from four to five months in 1878-79. There was at the time a rising national distress concerning the inadequacies of medical education.

At the Harvard medical school of the time, President Charles Eliot urged that medical students be required to pass a written examination before graduating. Professor Henry Bigelow protested that this was impossible because "more than half of them can barely write. Of course they can't pass written examinations."

The college continued to do what it could in the cause of higher standards. It sent representatives to Philadelphia in June, 1876 to participate in the founding of the Association of American Medical Colleges. The prime purpose of this organization was the raising of medical education standards in the United States.

With 15 doctors present on August 31, 1891 the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the University of Georgia was organized. Today it has more than 2500 living members throughout the United States and many parts of the world.

Dean Raines's efforts to raise standards were rewarded in 1893 when the five months term was extended to six months and three years of work were required for graduation. This time the new standard was maintained although many other medical colleges retained a two year requirement.

With Gaines' retirement at the end of the nineteenth century, little progress was made for over a decade. Then the agent of improvement appeared for a time to be angel of death. Medical education over the entire nation had sunk to a low level during the first decade of this century. It became so bad that a major investigation was made by Abraham Flexner and published in 1910 under the title *Medical Education in the United States and Canada*. This report was very critical but so well documented

Class of 1875

that in the next few years almost half of the medical schools in the nation were closed.

As for the medical school in Georgia, Flexner declared that entrance requirements for the 99 students were very low, there were only 19 professors and the budget of $6,835 was generated entirely by fees. He found the equipment inadequate and the connection with the University of Georgia of no real consequence. Calling the "Augusta situation hopeless", he recommended that the University "snap the slender thread" that bound it to the medical department. The result would be the end of the medical school.

The Medical Department of the University of Georgia took these severe criticisms seriously but ignored Flexner's recommendation to give up the struggle. Instead sweeping reforms were made. The Old building on Telfair Street was abandoned and newly renovated quarters in the Newton Building occupied. Construction was begun on University Hospital and the faculty reorganized. Fulltime clinical teachers were employed. The challenge to be worthy of survival was met and a new era of growth began that lasted for almost two decades.

The Board of Regents which governs the University System of Georgia, was established January 1, 1932. With this step, control over the Medical Department passed to the University, and the medical school's Board of Trustees was abolished.

Dr. G. Lombard Kelly became Dean in 1931 and proved to be an able leader. He found strong support from a group of associates who were men of vision tempered by an appreciation of the practical problems of medical education. Despite the national depression and World War II, progress was made in building new facilities and adding new faculty.

The modern period of the Medical College may be said to have begun in 1949. Major changes were made that had far reaching effects on the institution. A teaching hospital was authorized in 1949. The next year the medical college was separated from the University of Georgia and recognized as an independent unit in the University System under the direction of the Board of Regents. Dean Kelly became the school's first president and served until his retirement in 1953. Also the name Medical College of Georgia, abandoned in 1873 was restored. Between 1950 and 1955 over $13 million was spent on the construction of the new teaching hospital, new science facilities and related buildings. In 1956 the Talmadge Memorial Hospital was opened. It was the college's first wholly owned and operated teaching hospital.

MCG graduate in the days of the black bag and buggy

Class of 1951

With the completion of Talmadge hospital in 1956 MCG began a new era as a health sciences university.

Dr. Edgar R. Pund who became president in 1953 continued to consolidate and expand the progress begun in this decade. The clinical, part-time faculty was changed to "full-time status." Under his administration the MCG Foundation Inc. was established. Endowment money from this corporation is used for faculty recruitment, financial aid to students and other vital programs at the college.

Dr. Harry B. O'Rear now vice chancellor for health for the University System of Georgia became president in 1958. During his administration the research wing of the hospital was completed. Construction of the library, student center, research and education building, student housing and several other buildings were initiated and completed. These additions helped to bring about the transformation of the medical school into a health sciences university.

The School of Nursing was strengthened, expanded and moved from Athens to Augusta in 1956 and has continued to experience steady growth.

The School of Graduate Studies was begun in 1962 and offers advanced degrees in the basic sciences. The primary purpose of this school is to provide teachers for premedical courses at undergraduate level and basic science (i.e., biology, anatomy, chemistry, physics, etc.) teachers for medical and other health professional students. This school also develops the interest and skills of those who are to become researchers in the future.

When it was established in 1968, the School of Allied Health Sciences brought under its wing four educational programs in medical technology, and medical illustration.

As a response to the growing need for a variety of allied health workers in Georgia and the nation, other educational programs have been added.

These include dental hygiene, nuclear medicine technology, occupational therapy, physician's assistant, physical therapy and respiratory therapy.

The School of Dentistry admitted its first students in

Students attend classes in modern facilities.

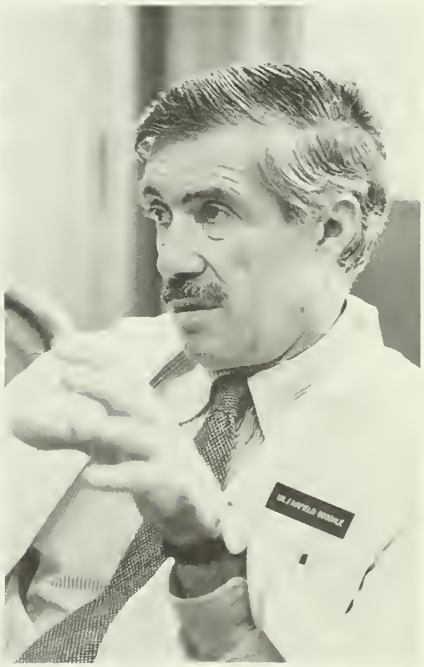
1969 and has gained national recognition for its programs and research conducted by its faculty.

Dr. William Moretz became president in 1972 and the expansion program of the post-war years accelerated. The $44 million budget of 1971-1972 has grown to the $90 million budget of 1978-1979. Enrollment for the same period has gone from 1,332 to 2,300.

Physical expansion has continued. The Sydenstricker Wing was added to the Talmadge Hospital. The Hamilton Wing has been added to the Sanders Research and Education Building. The School of Dentistry Building has been enlarged and renovation in the teaching hospital and other buildings carried out. An extensive addition to the library is currently underway. Construction of a radiation therapy center will get underway this year. Additional property for future expansion has already been purchased.

The recent past history of the MCG has produced numerous individuals whose contributions to medicine are extremely significant. Dr. Virgil P. Sydenstricker is credited with uncovering evidence that led to the conquest of pellagra. Dr. W. F. Hamilton fashioned instruments and techniques that are acknowledged as vital forerunners of present-day open heart surgery.

In human terms a century and a half is a very long time. Even our nation is only fifty-two years older. The going has not been easy. The Medical College nevertheless has survived its critics and justified the faith of its friends. Secure in a proud tradition it looks with confidence to a future of greater service to the state and union.



Fairfield Goodale, dean of the School of Medicine.

The old medical college building on Telfair Street was built in 1835.

The medical college moved into the Newton building in 1913.

"The intelligent inhabitants of Augusta cannot fail to take a warm interest in an institution so eminently entitled to their regard, and which bids fair to become an ornament to their city and state." (Augusta Newspaper, 1835)

Talmadge Memorial Hospital as it appeared in 1956.

The Sydenstriker wing was added to Talmadge in 1976.

RESEARCH *plays vital role at MCG*

The awarding of grants and contracts to the Medical College of Georgia continues to grow as over $9 million was received by the institution for these purposes during the 1977-78 fiscal year.

This figure is more than double the research funding level of six years ago, says Dr. Lois Ellison, provost. Research funding has increased at the rate of about $2 million annually for the past two years.

Research funding has increased at the rate of about $2 million annually for the past two years.

Dr. Ellison explains that grant requests or awards may be for a number of purposes. Research grants deal primarily with basic science, while instructional grants are used to enhance the educational process at the college. "Public service grants may help finance projects like the Children and Youth Clinic or the Sickle Cell Center, which benefit the public directly," the Provost says.

Grants and Contracts at MCG is responsible for "matching" the principal research investigator with appropriate funding sources and keeping the faculty informed of new monies that are available. A request for monetary support must be specific and list exact dollar amounts with their intended use. Funding needs may include personal services, equipment and supplies, travel, miscellaneous expenses such as publication costs and occasionally monies for renovation or construction of appropriate facilities.

Research in the Schools of Medicine and Dentistry accounts for most of the grant monies expended at MCG. Current studies are underway in the dental school on fluoride, filling and restorative materials, local anesthesia, plaque-causing bacteria, sapphire tooth implants and basic biomedical research support. Projects in the medical school involve reproductive endocrinology, glaucoma, epilepsy, sickle cell anemia, organ preservation by freezing, and genetic research. In addition, the School of Allied Health Sciences recently received a sizeable five year grant for its physical therapy program.

According to Dr. Ellison, approximately 90 per cent of MCG's research grants come from the National Institutes of Health. "The average grant comes close to $40,000, although we have received grants for more than $300,000. Once received, the funds are monitored according to institutional guidelines tailored to meet the requirements of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare."

Lois Ellison, provost

Seven MCG faculty members now serve on advisory boards for the NIH.

The Provost concludes, "Due to the quality of the research conducted by our faculty, seven MCG faculty members now serve on advisory boards for the NIH. In this way, our faculty are helping to determine the course of scientific inquiry for the future, not only here at the Medical College but across the United States."

Youngest of MCG schools has made great strides

by John Donnelly

Its students led in results on the last national board scores. Its faculty ranked third in number of presentations made to the International Association of Dental Researchers last March. It hosted the interim meeting of the American Association of Dental Schools' Council of Faculties in November.

Twelve years ago it existed only on paper. The School of Dentistry of the Medical College of Georgia has made tremendous progress in its brief history and it has impacted greatly on the profession.

The school now lists 82 full time faculty members, 185 undergraduate students, 31 residents engaged in various clinical specialities and programs in fields such as Dental Hygiene and Dental Technology.

In 1978, the Medical College School of Dentistry was chosen as a recipient of a $300,000 unrestricted cash gift given in memory of New York dentist Arthur Merritt. The trustees of Dr. Merritt's estate chose the Medical College of Georgia's School of Dentistry due to its overall excellence, an admissions policy which brings a wide spectrum of students into the school, reseach activity and a high percentage of graduates who remain in the state. The school was one of a few dental institutions in the country receiving funds from Dr. Merritt's estate.

All of this from a beginning that occured less than 12 years ago.

Talk of a School of Dentistry, in conjunction with the Medical College, had been around almost since the beginnings of the Medical College itself. However, it was not until 1960 something concrete was done about a dental facility. At that time, the Augusta Dental Society approved the formation of a committee to look into dental education needs in the state of Georgia.

At almost the same time, 1961, the Georgia House of Representatives approved a subcommittee to the House Committee on Hygiene and Sanitation which would study the state's dental and educational needs.

A resolution urging establishment of a dental school was passed that same year by the Augusta Dental Society and forwarded to the Eastern District Dental Society which passed a resolution calling for the establishment of a dental school. Added to their resolution was a section recommending a dental hygienist program.

The Georgia Dental Association considered the resolution and appointed their own committee, composed of presidents of the district dental societies, to study the dental manower and education needs in Georgia.

The Georgia House subcommittee, following numbers of meetings, reported to the 1962 General Assembly their recommendation that a state dental school be established and that the school be in conjunction with the Medical College of Georgia. A cost analysis of implementing a dentistry school was prepared and sent to the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia.

For those interested in the formation of a dental school in Georgia, 1963 was a banner year as the General Assembly approved a resolution requesting establishment of a School of Dentistry when the Regents felt there was a need for such an institution. In that same year Governor Carl E. Sanders approved the Dental Survey Committee of Georgia, which had been appointed by the president of the Georgia Dental Society.

The committee had worked only a year on its report for the governor. They recommended establishment of a dental school in Georgia but only by a slim margin. Of seven voting committee members, four were in favor of starting the school, three were opposed.

In April of 1965, the Board of Regents authorized establishment of the School of Dentistry as a unit of the Medical College of Georgia. Governor Sanders announced the decision and

Judson Hickey, dean of the School of Dentistry

authorized funds for the planning phase.

In conjunction with this, the governor appointed five dentists to the Governor's Commission on Dental Health. They, along with administrators from the Medical College, visited dental schools and began seeking nominations for a dean.

Funding was an emotional issue in the 1966 General Assembly. A $125,000 appropriation was delayed by the Senate Appropriations Committee pending a recommendation on the matter from the Georgia Dental Association's House of Delegates. This body turned down a proposal for the establishment of a state supported dental school by a twenty to six vote, prompting more debate in the Appropriations Committee and on the floor of the Senate. Following this debate, the money was approved as part of a supplementary budget proposal.

In March of 1966, Dr. Judson C. Hickey, then assistant dean of the University of Kentucky College of Dentistry, was approved to head the new dental school. His appointment was effective July 1, 1966.

Dr. Thomas J. Zwemer and Dr. Louis J. Boucher were appointed assistant deans effective August, 1966.

The next step in the development of the School of Dentistry took place with the visitation of a Committee of the Council on Dental Education in January of 1967. Following their evaluation of the proposed program, they granted the school an "Accreditation Eligible" status.

A grant application for $1,154,632 in federal funds to aid in construction of teaching space in the Research and Education Building was approved by the Public Health Service in July of 1967. The Public Health Service also approved a grant in the amount of $4.4 million as their part in the construction of $6.6 million Dental Clinical Services Building.

Prior to construction of the Dental Clinical Services Building and the Reseach and Education Building, the School of Dentistry has been housed in several locations. Following occupation of the house trailer across from the Administration Building, the school occupied two non-permanent buildings on Floyd Street. One of these housed faculty and secretarial offices and the other seven dental operatories.

Additional space was provided in 1969 in the Residence III building for faculty offices and for a temporary technic laboratory serving 36 students. The Dental Clinical Services building was finished and occupied in June of 1971. The Research and Education building was completed and occupied at the same time, bringing the School of Dentistry into its present locations. The first class of dental students numbered 24. They were accepted in 1969 and were graduated in 1973. The current class size is 62 students, more than double from less than 10 years ago.

The curriculum at the school was originally a four year program and was changed to a three year program following admission of the first class. It is now being converted back to a four year status and, as a result, there will not be a graduating class in the school during 1979.

Those who have graduated from the dental school are representative of all segments of Georgia's population. They come from communities throughout the state and a majority of them have stayed in Georgia to pursue their practice.

The entering students have among the highest grade point averages and dental aptitude test scores in the country and they maintain this high level of achievement while at the School of Dentistry. They perform in the top 10 to 15 per cent of dental students on national board scores, state boards and residency training.

The Dental Hygiene program began in 1967 with 10 students. This class graduated in 1969 with a B.S. degree in Dental Hygiene. This department has doubled in size, now listing 22 students in their entering class. The program has grown in another direction also, as five other Dental Hygiene units have been established in the state. The faculty at the School of Dentistry acts only as an advisory unit to the five schools, located in Albany, Savannah, Macon, Atlanta and Columbus. The schools themselves control their programs.

A three year residency in Oral Surgery was established in 1967 and accepts two students a year for certificate award.

Approval was given in 1970 for a two year advanced training program in Orthodontics leading to certification. This program also accepts two students a year.

The School entered into an

School of Dentistry occupied small quarters in 1966. *Modern three story facility completed in 1971.*

affiliation with the Augusta Area Vocational Technical School to develop a Dental Assistant's program. The first class of 12 students started in January 1971 with completion coming in September of that same year. The size of the program has now doubled and has been expanded to a one year course of study.

A 24 month advanced training program in Pedodontics was set up at the School of Dentistry in 1971. Work in this program leads the two students allowed per year to certification in the field.

Three programs were added by the School of Dentistry in 1973. A 24 month advanced program accepting three students a year was established in Periodontics; a two year program of advanced training leading to certification in the field of Removable Prosthodontics and a 24 month advanced program in Endodontics is offered to two students per year. All of these programs have received approval by the Commission on Accreditation.

Full approval to the School of Dentistry was granted in May of 1973 by the Council on Dental Education. Some recommendations were made and a progress report was requested before May of 1974. When this report was made, the Council accepted it and indicated no further updates were necessary.

A group effort to offer a program in Dental Technology was put forward in 1975 with the School of Dentistry, the the Medical College's School of Allied Health Sciences, the Augusta Area Technical School and Augusta College all participating. This is a two year course leading to an associate degree. The program began with 14 students and the current class has 16 students.

A post graduate program leading to certification in Fixed Prosthodontics was begun in July of 1977 following preliminary provisional approval by the Commission on Accreditation. It is a 30 month program.

The School of Dentistry also offers a program leading to a Master's Degree in Oral Biology. The program is open to those holding a doctoral dental degree.

The school has also established a one year residency program in the general practice of dentistry in conjunction with Talmadge Hospital and University Hospital.

Research is another of the School of Dentistry's areas of expansion from seven research projects and $24,894 in extramural support in 1967-68, the program has grown to include 32 reseach and creative projects funded for $978,405. From these projects in the past year have come 69 research papers, 67 research abstracts, 58 books, book reviews and sections of books.

The same story is true of the program for continuing education. There were three courses offered in 1966 and these were attended by 115 persons. By 1978, courses offered had grown to 26 with almost 800 persons participating.

The success and growth of the School of Dentistry have proved the findings of these committees, both dental and legislative, formed in the early sixties to study the need for dental manpower and dental education in Georgia. The school, its administration and faculty have shown that the time and place were right for the formation of a dental school in Georgia and these men and women have had the satisfaction of seeing the School of Dentistry grow with the state.

FINANCES — *biggest budget ever*

The MCG budget is topping the $90 million mark during 1978-79, and says, James A. Blissit, vice president and treasurer, it's the largest in the college's history, making "us Augusta's largest employer with some 4,600 employes in the five schools and teaching hospital."

MCG has some 2200 students studying to become physicians, dentists, nurses, allied health professionals, researchers or teachers of future health professionals in various programs, affliations and clinical agreements that criss-cross the Southeast.

According to Blissit, "Our $90 million budget represents outstanding state support, but MCG is proud to have generated approximately 50 per cent of this budget through its own programs of patient fees, student fees, gifts, contracts, grants and other resources."

This 50 per cent represents a contrast to 1967-68 when the state appropriation represented over 65 per cent of the income of the hospital and 53.7 per cent of the university's income including the hospital. Although dollars spent by taxpayers at MCG have increased, the university is generating an increased amount of its own support, says Blissit.

MCG had a $17 million budget in 1967-68 growing to $38.9 million in 1972-73, and to $76.9 million in 1977-78. State appropriations during that span of time went from $9.1 million in 1967-68 to $45 million this year.

"This is a huge budget with tremendous impact on the region economy, but it does not represent MCG's total economic impact," explains Blissit. The more than 2000 students who live and work in Augusta during their time of schooling represent a large block of consumers, often with specialized interests.

Blissit continues that each year more than 12,000 patients

James Blisit, vice president

are admitted to Talmadge Memorial Hospital from throughout the state. They and their families, along with the 160,000 out-patient visits to clinics, represent a large amount of income which is spent in the city.

Because of the nature of the university, there are large numbers of well paid professionally trained individuals who are a major factor within the city's economic structure. These persons not only are economic factors but add greatly to the city's cultural and social life.

Daily the university is visited by salesmen, delivery trucks, visiting professors, interested students, prospective faculty, touring groups and others who add to the life of the university and also to the economic interest of MCG.

There is another area of growth and economic interests which has seemingly become a permanent part of the MCG landscape—construction.

MCG has had $54,828,000 in new construction and major renovations during the last decade and approximately $10 million now authorized and underway, says the vice president and treasurer.

Current projects according to Al Williams, facilities planning, include $2.7 million addition to the library, a $1.5 renovation of the Antony wing of the Old University Hospital, the $3 million Augusta Radiation Therapy Center, $1.9 million renovation in Talmadge Hospital and $716,000 for a prisoner unit in the hospital.

The college has requested an immediate need for another $12 million in projects including continued renovations in the Talmadge Hospital, a physical plant building, renovation of the Murphey Building, a parking deck, a health activities-student center addition, and a system and computer services building.

In addition to the immediately needed $12 million, MCG has projected $40 million in additional construction needs and acquisition of land needs, says Blissit.

Nursing school continues tradition of excellence

"Quality is extremely important to me," says Medical College of Georgia School of Nursing Dean Neila Poshek. In talking about the future of the School of Nursing it becomes obvious this is not an idle statement.

Since becoming dean of the school in July of 1977, she has been working on several projects to raise the quality of nurses being graduated from the Medical College. These include upgrading of the baccalaureate and masters degree nursing programs, a feasibility study for a doctorate program in nursing and the moving of the School of Nursing to a renovated wing of old University Hospital.

"The School of Nursing was not offering enough courses in the physical and social sciences," Dean Poshek stated. "We have added courses in chemistry, micro-biology, physiology and abnormal psychology."

In addition, the dean found what she felt was a lack of patient care experience for the students. A special course was designed for seniors allowing them to spend three days in the hospital taking care of patients and then attending theory discussions showing the scientific basis for what they were learning first hand. This is in addition to regular clinical rotations.

Dean Poshek sees a PhD nursing program for the Medical College as "getting off the ground in two or three years."

"We feel the Medical College should lead in the area of instruction and the PhD nursing program would be the first in the state of Georgia."

She notes a feasibility study will be undertaken next year. "We feel the Medical College should lead in the area of instruction and the PhD nursing program would be the first in the state of Georgia," she states.

For the proposed doctorate program, Dean Poshek has been recruiting PhD's for the faculty. "This is a must for the masters and PhD programs," she said. In addition, she is working toward the employment of a research associate, a post also necessary in a doctorate program.

Much of the dean's efforts are aimed at preparing for the week-long visit in 1980 of the National Accreditation Board. "We are currently approved by the Georgia Board of Nursing and accredited by the National League for Nursing," she states.

The coming of the National Accreditation Board is one of the reasons the dean decided to opt for renovating of the Jennings Wing of old University Hospital. "It is going to be at least seven years before we get a new building." Dean Poshek related, "and we don't have an adequate nursing skills laboratory, an area checked by the National Accreditation Board. The renovation of the Jennings Wing, now underway, will provide such a laboratory."

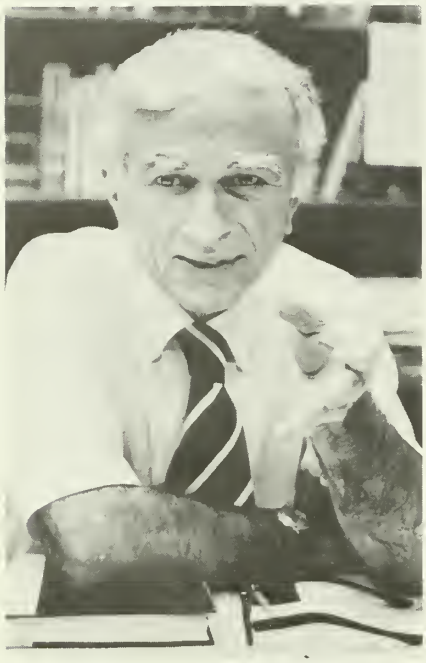
As to the number of students in the nursing program, Dean Poshek says the enrollment should level off in the next few years. "We are looking for improvement rather than expansion," she states. Of the students wo finished the program this year, about 85 percent passed their state boards. "This figure is just about the national average," she says.

Students from the Medical College nursing programs are used in all hospitals in Augusta, Dean Poshek says. In addition, the dean is responsible for satelite programs being conducted in Athens and Savannah. The program in Athens makes use of all the health care services in that area while the program in Savannah is on the masters degree level.

Prior to coming to the Medical College, Dean Poshek was the dean of nursing at the University of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Nelia Poshek, dean of the School of Nursing

Providing graduate level education since 1951



Sam Singal, dean of the School of Graduate Studies

Since its founding the School of Graduate Studies has pursued two main goals: excellence in graduate education in human biology; and leadership in educational research in the conquest of disease. Toward these aims, the State Board of Regents first authorized the Medical College to grant master's degrees in 1951.

From modest beginnings, the graduate program has grown to offer a variety of master's and doctoral degrees in or related to research in the basic sciences. At its inception, the degree of Master of Science was offered in the areas of anatomy, microbiology, biochemistry, physiology, pharmacology and endocrinology. In 1963, the Doctor of Philosophy degree was added in the same fields.

Also in 1951, the MS degree in medical illustration was authorized at MCG. The Master of Health Education followed in 1971, encompassing the disciplines of Medical Technology and dental hygiene. Occupational therapy joined this group in 1976, and a comparable program in physical therapy has been proposed.

Finally, 1972 saw the creation of programs leading to the MS in Oral Biology degree, and also the special classification of joint MS-MD and PhD-MD degrees. The MS in Nursing degree was offered within the School of Graduate Studies from 1966 until 1972, when it was relocated within the School of Nursing.

Governance of the graduate program has changed over the years. At first a Committee on Graduate Education oversaw graduate work. The Graduate Division was established in 1965, and this became the School of Graduate Studies the following year. The title of director was changed to dean in 1968.

The faculty of the School is selected from those members of the faculties of the School of Medicine, Dentistry and Allied Health Sciences interested in and dedicated to graduate education. At present the School contains 119 faculty who oversee the work of 107 graduate students.

Says Dean Sam A. Singal, "What we want are the best faculties that can be found at MCG, the best students we can attract, the most exciting and innovative programs we can devise and the best facilties possible. Then we shall be a center of excellence for graduate health science education and research. Then we shall be fulfilling more completely our commitment to our state and our society, meeting their needs with quality service."

Researchers look for answers to puzzling medical problems.

"Variety is the Spice of life"

Raymond Bard, dean of the School of Allied Health Sciences

If "variety is the spice of life" then the School of Allied Health Sciences is one of the more "well seasoned" schools on the Medical College of Georgia campus.

Nine distinct departments within the school teach and train students how to perform a host of essential medical services, covering the spectrum of patient care needs.

When it was established in 1968, the School of Allied Health Sciences brought under its wing four educational programs — in medical technology, medical record administration, radiologic technology, and medical illustration — all of which had been offered at the medical college for some time.

As a response to the growing need for a variety of allied health workers in Georgia and the nation, other educational programs have been added.

Making the baccalaureate degree programs total 10 are: dental hygiene, nuclear medicine technology, occupational therapy, physician's assistant, physical therapy and respiratory therapy.

In addition, the associate in science degree is awarded in dental hygiene, dental laboratory technology, physical therapy and radiologic technology. Certificate programs are offered in nuclear medical technology and radiation therapy technology.

Master's degree programs in medical illustration and health education for medical technology, occupational therapy and dental hygiene are offered jointly with the School of Graduate Studies.

With the exception of the master's degree program in medical illustration and health education, all allied health sciences degree programs require two years of study at the medical college.

"Most of our students are Georgia residents who transferred here for their junior and senior years from other colleges and universities within the university system," says Dr. Raymond Bard, dean of the School of Allied Health Sciences.

Students receive training in clinical settings as well as in the classroom. Besides the patient care facilities of the medical college, and hospitals and nursing homes in the Augusta area, students gain clinical experience by rotating through 100 other health care institutions throughout the country.

During its brief 10 year history AHS has experienced rapid growth. In 1968 there were 86 students and 12 faculty members in four programs. In 1973, the figures were 204 and 33 respectively. Currently the school has 440 students, 24 graduate students and 78 faculty members in eighteen programs.

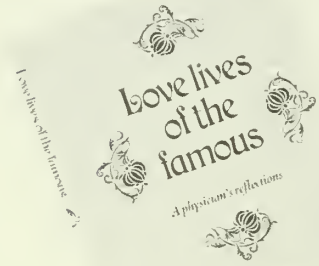
Dr. Bard says he is pleased with the present progress of the school, but much remains to be done. He has set sights on boosting enrollment eventually to 1,000 students. Since a

student spends only about two years in AHS, an enrollment of 1,000 would mean 500 students graduating each year, he points out.

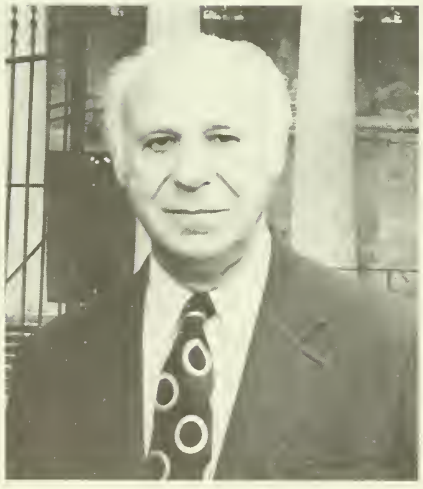
"The need for such growth exists in the fact that for each doctoral level individual (medical and dental) four allied health workers are involved," says Dr. Bard.

Among the future programs envisioned by Dr. Bard are clinical pastoral counseling, dietetics, mental health therapy, biomedical engineering, histotechnology and medical social work.

Allied health professionals are an integral part of the modern health care team.



Latest Greenblatt Book Available



Robert B. Greenblatt

Is there a link between human sexuality and material ambition? Do the same drives that encourage men to seek power and position also motivate their sexual behavior? Dr. Robert Greenblatt, eminent endocrinologist, who has pioneered many developments in hormonal therapy, feels there is.

In his latest book, *The Love Lives of the Famous,* the author suggests possible links between some famous men's public actions and their private lives. He examines the sexual foibles of such persons as Richard I of England, Napoleon, Ben Franklin, Adolf Hitler, Casanova, Catherine the Great and William Ewart Gladstone. Dr. Greenblatt surmises that an increase in hormonal stimulation may accompany extraordinary career success.

The book also includes biographical sketches of Dr. Claude Bernard and Dr. Gregory Pincus, whose work led to a greater understanding of endocrinology and human sexuality, and the development of birth control pills.

Dr. Greenblatt has published over 560 original papers and 11 books. He has received the Honoris Causa from the University of Bordeaux and the rank of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, in addition to the American Medical Association's Billing's Silver Medal and the Barren Foundation Gold Medal for outstanding research in human reproduction.

He received his M.D. and C.M. degrees from McGill University, and held the MCG chair of endocrinology for 28 years.

Dr. Greenblatt's book may be ordered through the MCG bookstore. Checks should be made payable to the bookstore. The cost including tax, mailing and handling is $8.80.

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